SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.] [CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 12th January, 1878.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Russia and England.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 8th January says that several articles have lately appeared in the *Telegraph*, the *Times*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which an attempt has been made to prove that the surrender of Trebizond to Russia by the Porte will be very injurious to English interests, and that the hostile attitude of the Amir of Kabul towards the Government of India is also due to Russian instigation. We are fully persuaded that every act of Russia is done with a view to injure us. The extension of Russian conquests clashes with our interests. It is, therefore, indispensable that England ought to arrest the progress of Russian arms.

Russia and England.

The *Málwá Akhbár* of the 4th January, referring to the Turko-Russian war, says that if the Russians attempt to occupy Constantinople, the interference of England for the defence of her own interests will be inevitable. This is the first occasion on

which her empire in the east has been endangered. If she loses her Indian empire, her prestige will seriously suffer. If a war breaks out between Russia and England, Russia will have to seek the aid of some Powers to grapple with her strong and skillful enemy. The outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia will present the various powers with a favorable opportunity for wreaking vengeance upon their old enemies. The Amir of Kabul appears to be waiting anxiously for the event. The present aspect of the war clearly shows that European politics are now in a very critical state. The refusal of Germany to mediate for peace is indicative of her wish that Russian forces should advance towards Constantinople.

The Amir of Kabul wishes that the Government of India should demolish its newly erected fort in Balochistan, and withdraw its forces from Balochistan and Khelat. It is also his desire that it should refrain from all interference in Afghan politics, and give up the idea of establishing a British Residency at Kabul. Hence, evidently, he does not like to maintain friendly relations with the Government of India. Within the last two or three years the Government of India has held several grand darbars at Bombay, Calcutta, and Delhi. To what extent the Government of India is popular with the native chiefs, and how far the late darbars have succeeded in increasing its popularity, needs no mention. Everyone knows what honors, rewards, and jagirs were distributed at the late Delhi assemblage. We have heard that the English Government has begun to think that the British empire in India is no gain to England, and that, therefore, the English Government does not feel any great anxiety for its preservation. If this strange rumour is correct, some simple-hearted men will admire the Government for its indifference to worldly greatness, while others will be inclined to illustrate its policy by the fable of the fox and the grapes. In fact, a great war like the celebrated Mahabharat is imminent, the issues of which are as yet in the womb of futurity.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Anwár-ul-Akhbár* of the 5th January says that when Christian preachers find themselves beaten in a controversy, they are accustomed to say that they make use of the word, upon which the whole argument turns, in its "spiritual meaning." We cannot understand what they mean by the "spiritual" and "physical" or "bodily" meanings of words. But the riddle has been solved now. The spiritual meaning of the word honesty is dishonesty, that of friendship enmity, that of oppression or violence justice, and so forth. All the Powers of Europe signed the treaty of 1854, but they have now repudiated it. The spiritual meaning of this affair is that they should remain indifferent spectators to the Russo-Turkish war. In the late Servian war the Turks were accused of cruelty and inhumanity for suppressing a revolt of their rebellious subjects, while Russia has not been taken to task for the atrocities perpetrated by Russian soldiers in Bulgaria. When Servia was overpowered by the Porte, all the European powers pressed the latter on behalf of the former. Now that Servia has again ungratefully thrown off her allegiance to the Porte at such a crisis, the powers of Europe, that at first secured peace for her from the Porte, are silent. This is an excellent policy indeed.

Referring to the reverses which have lately befallen the Turks, both in Europe and Asia, the editor remarks that the defeat of Turkey is due not so much to Russian valour as to some other causes. Some unfaithful officers of the Turkish army, as for instance, Abdul Karim Pasha, &c., were negligent in the discharge of their duties. The Porte could not afford to provide a sufficient quantity of provisions for its army, owing to the enormous expense of a long war, which it has had to wage against its enemies, and the inevitable decline of revenue in times of war. Turkey has had to fight against six kingdoms, viz. Russia, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Germany and Greece. Germany has aided Russia with men and

Circulation, 100 copies.

money. Although Greece has taken no active part in the war, yet the Porte has been obliged to keep portion of its army in Greece as a check over the Grecian army. The Turks are but men. They could not long grapple with so many internal and external foes. The conduct of the civilised powers of Europe needs no comment. All of them interfered on behalf of Servia and saved her from ruin. But none of them has spoken a word against the Russian cruelties in Bulgaria. It is, indeed, a mark of civilisation to leave one power at the tender mercies of six powers in spite of all existing treaties and stipulations. The conduct of the Turks in the war does credit to their bravery and courage. To command victory was of course beyond their power. The weakness of Turkey chiefly consists in want of funds. It, therefore, behoves all Muhammadans to render pecuniary aid to her.

Circulation, 239 copies.

The British rule in India.

The following is an extract from a Persian *ghazal* published by the *Oudh Punch* of the 8th January :—

To say that every religion is on the increase at present is wholly false. It is only the Christian religion that is on the increase. Learning, wealth, and the industrial arts have all faded in India. The limit of age for candidates to the civil service examination has been reduced to bar the admission of natives to the ranks of the civil service. The Berar affair is a sufficient proof of the fact that there is no justice in the country.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation 325 copies.,

The mismanagement of the Kota State.

The *Panjáb-i-Akhbár* of the 5th January, in its correspondence columns, complains of the mismanagement of the Kota State. One Bhajnath, an under-trial convict, who was accused of forgery, has run away from confinement. One Jaideva, a convict who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, has also effected his escape from the hawalat by the abetment of Pandit

Ram Dayal, a member of the council. On the arrival of the order of the Resident, confirming the sentence, the convict offered a bribe of Rs. 3,000 to the Pandit, if the latter would delay the execution of the sentence for six days. Accordingly the Pandit detained the case with him for four days. And during that interval of time, the convict managed to escape from confinement. Major Powlett, the Political Agent of the Kota State, has no administrative ability. He implicitly coincides in the views of Pandit Ram Dayal, who is, thus, virtually the sole ruler of the State. The Government of India should take immediate steps to improve the administration of the State. Both Pandit Shiva Shankar and Pandit Ram Dayal are making fortunes by illegal extortion. Pandit Shiva Shankar is the Superintendent of the Revenue Department. His pay is Rs. 650 a month. He was formerly a mere *nazir* on Rs. 12 a month in Bulandshahr. Pandit Ram Dayal is a member of the council and gets Rs. 500 a month. At first he was a cook to a native banker on Rs. 3 a month, and was afterwards appointed a tahsildar on Rs. 100 a month by a gentleman. The people of Kota very much miss the good administration of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.

Circulation, 220 copies.

The mismanagement of the Patiala State.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 5th January, on the authority of its correspondent, complains of delay in the disposal of petitions and suits in Patiala, which is a source of great inconvenience to suitors. The administration of the postal department is also not good. Parcels are often tampered with.

Circulation 100 copies

The conversion of five thousand Musalmans to the Hindu religion by the Maharaja of Kashmir.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 30th December says that it appears from a newspaper, published in the Panjab, that sometime ago the Maharaja of Kashmir asked the learned Brahmans of Benares whether those Hindus who had been made Musalmans by force could revert to the Hindu faith or not. The Brahmans gave their verdict in the affirmative.

Accordingly five thousand Kashmiri Musalmans have been made Hindus by the Maharaja. In reference to the above statement, the editor of the *Qutna-ul-Akhbár* observes that if this news is correct, the Maharaja must be said to have committed a very bad act. The Government of India should interfere in the execution of this amiss project on the part of the Maharaja, because this intelligence is sure to enrage the ignorant and rebellious Afghans.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 495 copies.

The law relating to the right of pre-emption.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 5th January, in a communicated article, draws the attention of the Indian Legislature to a defect in the law relating to the right of pre-emption embodied in Act IV. of 1872. The right of pre-emption extends to all *permanent* dispositions of immoveable property. The word permanent disposition generally enables men to evade the provisions of the law. A man mortgages his property for a long term of years, say a hundred years. Thus, whilst he has virtually made a permanent disposition of his property, the person who has the right of pre-emption over the property in question cannot get it by the aid of the law, inasmuch as a transfer of property by mortgage cannot be recognised by law as a permanent disposition. To evade the right of pre-emption, the mortgager mortgages his property, and in the deed of transfer mentions the amount of mortgage far in excess of the actual sum received by him, and also engages to pay a heavy interest, say at the rate of twelve per cent. Thus, in a short time, the amount due on account of mortgage considerably exceeds the value of the property.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 58 copies.

The desirability of grading school masters.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbár* of the 3rd January, writing from Ghazipur, urges the need of dividing the teachers of schools into grades. The prospect of an increase of pay after

fixed periods of time will stimulate them to renewed exertions. At present they have no hope of promotion, and the consequence of this is that no able man likes to serve in the Educational Department. If the Government introduced the gradation system among the teachers of schools, a better class of teachers would be available, and the cause of education in these provinces greatly furthered.

Circulation, 160 copies.

The Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh Alam* of the 10th January says that when Sir William Muir was at the head of the administration in the North-Western Provinces, the Department of Public Instruction was in a very flourishing condition. Halqabandi schools were established all over the country. The native nobility and gentry began to take interest in popular education. Rewards were offered to oriental authors. The Government also encouraged the native press by subscribing for a number of copies of Vernacular newspapers for the use of schools. But the Government has lately suddenly ceased to take interest in the Department of Public Instruction. Several colleges and schools have been abolished. Nearly all aided schools have ceased to exist. Mr. Kempson, the head and patron of the Educational Department, is about to retire from the public service. There can be now no progress in this department. It is doomed to decline every day. Perhaps the Government looks upon it as an unnecessary burden upon the State. The posts of assistant inspectors of schools have now been abolished, and an inspector of schools has been appointed in each division, so that instead of three inspectors we have now seven inspectors.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The supply of copies of vernacular papers to primary schools in the Punjab.

The *Panjab-i Akhbár* of the 5th January, in a communicated article, says that the Punjab Government takes a number of copies of vernacular newspapers for the use of schools. But it is to be regretted that the teachers in

Circulation, 325 copies.

some schools have not made good arrangements for the perusal of the papers by the students. The officers of the Educational Department should see to this. Besides copies of vernacular newspapers are not supplied by the Government to primary schools in some districts. But the Director's Circular No. 49 requires the students of the fourth class to read vernacular newspapers. The district inspectors of schools should take in some papers for the use of primary schools.

Circulation, 310 copies.

The *Sholá Túr* of the 8th January argues that the time for the withdrawal of State support from the Educational Department has not yet arrived. Through the encouragement of the Government greater progress has been made in popular education within the last eleven years than in the preceding fifty years. However, the natives have not yet begun to appreciate education so much as to undertake the burden of their own education upon themselves. The recent increase in rates of tuition fees in schools will prevent the poor classes of the community from educating their children.

The Educational Department.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 8th January, in its correspondence columns, complains that the additional vaccinators employed in Hissar every cold-weather are generally inexperienced men, and that, therefore, the children vaccinated by them suffer great pain.

The incompetency of vaccinators in Hissar.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbár* of the 5th January, in a communicated article, complains that a railway guard, who is a convert, at the Shahabad and Vadi stations on the Haidarabad railway line, is in the habit of abusing passengers. He usually calls them pigs, bulls, goats, &c. He is a very ill-tempered man, and assaults passengers.

A complaint against a railway guard.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 7th January urges the need of constructing certain branch railway lines in India. The present is a very favorable opportunity for proceeding with the work. It will provide labor for the poor classes of the community who have lately suffered from scarcity or famine. The following branches of railway may be constructed:—

The need of constructing certain railway branches.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

(1) From Sahárunpur to Moradabad.

(2) If the proposed railway from Bareilly to Pilibhit is to be extended to Naini Tal, well and good, otherwise a line may be constructed from Moradabad to Naini Tal and Ranikhet.

(3) From Bahrámghat to the tarai of Nipal *viá* Bahraich, or from Fyzabad to Gorakhpur, to facilitate commerce with the hilly country, and importation of wood from the mountains.

(4) From Moradabad to Rampur and Naini Tal.

(5) From Etáwah to Gwalior; this line will be of great use when the line between Agra and Gwalior is completed.

In the Panjab—

(1) From Ludhiana *viá* Firozpur to Lahore.

(2) From Peshawar *viá* Kohat to Dehrajat.

(3) From Multan *viá* Dehrajat to the Bolan Pass.

(4) From Umbala to Kalka, which is situated at the foot of Simla; and from Delhi to Umbala, so that there may be uninterrupted communication between Bombay and Rajputana on the one hand and the Panjab on the other, or a line connecting Delhi, Panipat, Patiala, Firozpur, and Lahore.

(5) From Jalandhar to Pathankot, which is situated at the foot of the Bhagsu mountain, and thence *viá* Sialkot to Wazirabad.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The editor also suggests the construction of a few branch railways in Bengal, and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The darbar held at Calcutta on the 1st January, 1878.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 9th January publishes an account of the darbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 1st of January last in Government House at Calcutta. The paper also publishes an Urdu translation of the Royal warrant creating the new Order of the Indian Empire, and of the correspondence regarding the proceedings of the late imperial assemblage published in the *India Gazette Extraordinary* of 1st January, 1878.

Circulation, 310 copies.

Deaths from starvation at Bareilly.

The *Shola Tur* of the 8th January, in its correspondence columns, complains of the sufferings of the poor from the high prices ruling in Bareilly. Within a period of two or three days ten men perished from starvation in mauza Chai. Two days ago an old peasant died of hunger in the city. There is a public relief-house in the city, but some men prefer death to accepting charity.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Maharaja Dalip Singh and the Muhammadan Powers.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 5th January, in a communicated article, states that Maharaja Dalip Singh has published a letter in the *Times* in refutation of the statement of the *Army Gazette* that His Highness would enlist as a volunteer in the Russian army. In commenting upon the letter of His Highness, the writer remarks that His Highness states, in the first paragraph of his letter, that for the permanence of Her Majesty's empire he wishes the overthrow of the Muhammadan Power, but not through the means of Russia. If he really wishes the overthrow of the Muhammadan Power, why does he try to conceal his object by saying that he would not like the power of the Muhammadans to be broken by the Russians? The present is a very favorable

opportunity for him to achieve his object. Perhaps owing to old age and some other reasons he would not openly join the Russian army as a volunteer. But still his spirit may be at Plevna under the shade of the flag of General Melikoff, or at Kars under the shade of the sword of General Turgunekaseff. It is not likely that the expression of his sentiments will have any effect upon the policy of the English Government or upon the thoughts of the natives of India. He is a State pensioner, and, therefore, his sentiments carry no weight. It is to be regretted that he has thought fit to seek to do mischief to the Muhammadan Powers. He appears to be among the foremost followers of Mr. Gladstone and General Ignatieff. We know that he has adopted the christian faith, and that he is a Government pensioner. But these are no good reasons why he should deviate from justice and patriotism. Western civilisation has not yet produced its full effect upon the Maharaja. Perhaps he is still haunted by the memory of the inroads of the frontier tribes into the territories of his father. We fail to see how the subversion of the Turkish empire will lead to the permanence of Her Majesty's empire. In the event of the occupation of Turkey by Russia, the prestige of the English Power will vanish, and British interests seriously suffer.

The dignity in which he is held through Royal favour and his love of England need not induce him to think of bringing about the downfall of all the empires of the world, except that of Her Majesty. It is a matter of pride, and the cause of his salvation too, that his children will be Englishmen from their very birth. He is a Panjabi by birth, and his wife an Abyssinian lady. Indeed, the offspring of this couple will be worth seeing on account of its mixed blood. It is our earnest prayer that the Maharaja may succeed in his wishes, but that he also should take lessons in justice from the wise.

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opportunity for him to achieve his object. Perhaps owing to old age and some other reasons he would not openly join the Russian army as a volunteer. But still his spirit may be at Plevna under the shade of the flag of General Melikoff, or at Kars under the shade of the sword of General Turgnekaseff. It is not likely that the expression of his sentiments will have any effect upon the policy of the English Government or upon the thoughts of the natives of India. He is a State pensioner, and, therefore, his sentiments carry no weight. It is to be regretted that he has thought fit to seek to do mischief to the Muhammadan Powers. He appears to be among the foremost followers of Mr. Gladstone and General Ignatieff. We know that he has adopted the christian faith, and that he is a Government pensioner. But these are no good reasons why he should deviate from justice and patriotism. Western civilisation has not yet produced its full effect upon the Maharaja. Perhaps he is still haunted by the memory of the inroads of the frontier tribes into the territories of his father. We fail to see how the subversion of the Turkish empire will lead to the permanence of Her Majesty's empire. In the event of the occupation of Turkey by Russia, the prestige of the English Power will vanish, and British interests seriously suffer.

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LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
1	*Afzul-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Janv. 8th, 1878.	100 copies.
2	*Agra Akhbár*	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 7th „	327 copies (including 58 copies taken by Govt.)
3	*Ahsan-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 6th „	80 copies.
4	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 5th „	945 copies (including 383 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Akhbár-i-Am*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 2nd „	125 copies.
6	*Akhbár-i-Tamaddi* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 5th „	195 „
7	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 6th & 8th „	343 copies (including 24 copies taken by Govt.)
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette* ...	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English ...	Bi-weekly ...	„ 5th „	130 copies.
9	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	„ 5th „	410 copies (including 259 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Anjuman-i-Punjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th „	100 copies.
11	*Anwár-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 5th „	68 „
12	*Benares Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	„ 3rd „	140 „
13	*Bharat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th „	
14	*Bustanul Ashqin* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...		
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 7th „	352 „

15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 7th „		352 „
16	*Gwalior Gazette*	...	Gwalior	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Decr. 23rd & 30th, 1877.		120 „
17	*Jaipur Akhbár* (Rájputana).		Jaipur	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Jany. 4th,	1878.	125 „
18	*Jalwah Tú* ...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 8th „		142 „
19	*Kárnamah* ...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 7th, „		300 „
20	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá*	...	Benares	...	Hindi-English	...	Ditto	...	„ 8th „		300 „
21	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam*	...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	„ 10th „		160 „
22	*Khair Khwah-i-Oudh*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Decr. 31st,	1877,	30 „
23	*Khair Khwah-i-Panjab*	...	Gujranwala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jany. 8th,	1878.	500 „
24	*Khurshed Alam*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	„ 7th „		200 „
25	*Kon-i-Nú* ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 5th „		495 copies (including 30 copies taken by Govt.)
26	*Lama-i-Núr*	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 6th „		57 copies.
27	*Lauk-i-Mahfuz* ...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 4th „		85 „
28	*Lawrence Gazette*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 8th „		500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
29	*Lytton Gazette*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	„ 7th „		200 copies.
30	*Malwa Akhbár*	...	Indore	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	„ 4th „		320 copies
31	*Marwár Gazette*	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Decr. 31st,	1877.	100 „
32	*Mashir-i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Jany. 6th,	1878.	300 „
33	*Meerut Gazette*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ „	„	89 „
34	*Mitra Bilás* ...	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	„ 7th		200 „
35	*Mufid-i-Hind* ...	...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	...	„ 8th „		125 „
36	*Mumba-ul-Ahkam*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Decr. 29th,	1877	30 „
37	*Mutla-i-Núr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Jany. 8th,	1878.	50 „
38	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	„ 7th to 12th	„	150 „
39	*Nizam-ul-Akhbár*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	„ 7th	„	45 „
40	*Núr-i-Afshán* ...	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 10th	„	407 „
41	*Núr-ul-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 12th	„	380 „

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
42	*Oudh Akhbar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Jany. 7th to 12th, 1878.	700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
43	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jany. 8th, 1878.	230 copies.
44	*Punjab-i-Akhbar* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 5th „	325 „
45	*Patiala Akhbar* ...	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 7th „	247 „
46	*Prince of Wales' Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th „	150 „
47	*Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Decr. 30th, 1877, & Jany. 6th, 1878.	100 „
48	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jany. 5th & 8th, 1878.	450 „
49	*Rohilkhand Akhbar* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	„ 5th „	218 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
50	*Sadiq-ul-Akhbar* ...	Bhawalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 7th „	692 copies.
51	*Safir-i-Budhana* ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 2nd „	500 „
52	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 5th „	220 „
53	*Salar-ul-Akhbar* ...	Delhi ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Tri-monthly ...	„ 1st „	35 „
54	*Shafiq-ul-Sudur* ...	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	Novr. 30th, & Decr. 31st, 1877.	100 copies (including 20 copies taken by Govt.)
55	*Sir Punch Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Jany. 9th, 1878.	155 copies.
56	*Subat Tab* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 8th „	310 „
57	*Oudut-ul-Akhbar* ...	Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 2nd „	150 „
58	*Urdu Akhbar* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 1st „	62 „

59	*Urdu Akhbár*	...	Akola	...	Marahti	...	Ditto	...	,,	5th	,,	130	,,
60	*Urdu Akhbár* (Akola)	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	,,	,,	,,	190	,,
61	*Vakil-i-Hindustán*	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,,	4th	,,	212	,,
62	*Vrit Dhárá* ...	...	Dhár	...	Marahti	...	Ditto	...	,,	7th	,,	175	,,

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59	Darda Abdar	...	Akola	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	"	5th	"	150	"
70	Darda Abdar (Akola)	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	"	"	"	150	"
61	Fadl-i-Hamdusda	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	4th	"	212	"
62	Fazl Dhada	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	"	7th	"	175	"

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